These terms will be strictly adhered to hereafter. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their news-less from the effice to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

Postmasters will please act as our Agents, and wank letters containing subscription money. They are permitted to do this under the Post Office Law.

JOB PRINTING. We have connected with our establishment a well selected JOB OFFICE, which will enable us to execute, in the neatest style, every variety of

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SIMON P. WOLVERTON HILL & WOLVERTON neys and Counselors at SUNBURY, PA. VILL attend to the collection of all kinds of claims, including Back Pay, Bounty and Pen-apl. 1, '66.

JACOB SHIPMAN, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENT SUNBURY PENN'A.

Figrmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., York Pa., Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Co., New York Mutual Life, Girard Life of Phil's. & Hartford Conn. General Accidents. Sunbury, April 7, 1y.

Dr. CHAS. ARTHUR, Momoopathic Physician. Graduate of the Homeeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania

OFFICE, Market Square opposite the Court House SUNBURY, PA.

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SOLOMON MALICK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, UNBURY, Northumberland County, Pa, FFICE in East end of Weaver's Tavern, Market

All business entrusted to him will be careful y and instinally attended to. Consultation in the Eng-or and German languages. Sunbury, April 3, 1865.—

MEROTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY. ener Market & Fawn Street, SUNBURY, Pa. S. BYERLY, PROPRIETOR, etograph, Ambrotypes and Melainotypes taken in best style of the art. apl. 7, 1y

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JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. honoy, Northumberland County, Penn'a flice in Jackson township. Engagements can be made by letter, directed to the above address. business entrusted to his care, will be promptly

M. ROCKEPELLER. LLOYD T. ROHRBACH. ROCKEFELLER & ROHRBACH.

TORNEYS AT LAW. SUNBURY, PENN'A. FICE the same that has been beretofore occu-oied by Win. M. Bockefeller, Esq., nearly op-the residence of Judge Jordan. bury, July 1, 1865.—1y

ZIEGLER. I., H. CASE

TTORNEYS AT LAW, SUNBURY, PENNSYLVANIA.

ctions and all Professional business promptly d to in the Courts of Northumberland and og Counties. Also, special attention paid to the Collection sions, Bounties and Back Pay for Widows s and Soldiers ury, March 18, 1865.—

BE. B. MASSER. lections attended to in the counties of Nor-land, Union, Snyder, Montour, Columbia

REFERENCES. John M. Reed, Philadelphia, 3 m. A. Porter, 2 McMichael, Esq., " cham & Co., 289 Pearl Street, New York. V. Ashmend, Attorney at Law, ws & Cox, Attorneys at Law, y, March 29, 1862.

LENTINE DIETZ, in every variety of

THRACITE COAL. per Wharf, SUNBURY, Penn'a.

May 12, 1858,-y

E. C. GOBIN. ey and Counsellor at Law. VILLE COOPER CO . MISSOURI. ony taxes on lands in any part of the ... Buy and sell real Estate, and all other rusted to him will receive prompt atten-

365 .- oct 15, '64. DR. E. D. LUMLEY, CIAN AND SURGEON PATHUMBERLAND, PA. ILEY has opened an office in Northum-toffers his services to the people of that e adjoining townships. Office next door 's Shoe Store, where he can found at all

erland August 19, 1865 .--FISHER'S & LODGING HOUSE! Steps North of the Depot, SUNBURY, PA,

an. 20, 1866. EREMIAH SNYDER, y & Counsellor at Law. SUNBURY, PA. let Attorney for Northum lounty.

arch 31, 1866 .- : v W. HAUPT, and Counsellor at Law, side of Market street, four doors wes

JNBURY, PA.
promptly to all professional basiness
his care, the collection of claims in
ad and the adjoining counties.
pril 7, 1866.

S. WILDER, BUILDER, URY, PENN'A.
. Brick and Carpenter cavating and Repairing. in done in the most modern styles que

b. 17, 1866.-DBO. BECK HANT TAILOR, ASSIMERES, VESTING, &c. eet, south of Weaver's

UBRY, PA. HOES for \$1,00. at W. Apaley's



PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY H. B. MASSER & CO., SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENN'A.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 2, NO. 43.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1866.

William L. Room. Bricklayer and Builder, Market Street, 4 doors East of Third St., SUNBURY, PENN'A. N. B.—All Jobbing promptly ni-tend to. Sunbury, June 2, 1866.

INSURANCE? GEO. C. WELKER & SON. FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE AGENCY,
Office, Market Street, SUNBURY, PA.
Risks taken in First Class Stock and Mutual Companics. Capital Represented **814,000,000**.
Sunbary, May 12, 1866.—y

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!! GRANT & BROTHER,
Shippers & Wholesale & Retail
Dealers in
WHITE & RED AH COAL,

Sole Agonts, westward, of the Celebrated Henry Clay Coal. Lower WHARF, SUNBURY, PA. Sunbury, Jan. 13, 1866.

Reading Railroad. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

June 11th, 1866.

GREAT TRUNK LINE from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashiand, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia,

town, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New-York, as follows: 3.00, 8 10 and 9.05 A. M. and 2.10 and 9.15 P. M. connecting with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 6 00 and 10.10 A. M. and 4.10, 5.20 and 10.45 P. M.; Sieeping Cars accompanying the 3.00 A. M. and 9.15 P. M. Trains, without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 A. M. and 2.10 and 4.10 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.10 p m. Train making connections for Philadelphia and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 3.20 p. m. Returning: Leave New York at 7.00 and 9.00 a. m., 12:00 Noon and 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., returning from Reading at 6.30 p. m. stopping at all Stations; Pottsville at all Stations; Pottsville at 8.45 a. m. and 2.45 p. m.; Ashland 6.00 and 11.30 a. m. and 1.05 p. m.; Tama-9.45 a.m. and 1.00 and 8.55 p. m.

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 7.00 a. m.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Reading at 6.00 A. M. returning from Philadelphia at 5.00 P. M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6.45 a. M. 12.00 mon and 6.15 P. M. for Ephrata Litiz.

P. M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6.45
A. M., 12.05 noon and 6.15 P. M. for Ephrata, Litiz,
Lancaster Columbia, &c.
On Sundays: Leave New York at 8.00 p.m., Philadelphia 8.00 A. M., and 3.15 P. M. the 8.00 a. m.
train running only to Reading, Pottsville 8.00 a. m.
Tamaqua 7.50 a. m., for Harrisburg 7.30 a. m. 10.50
a. m. for New York, and 4.25 p. m., for Phitadelphia.
Commutation, Mileage, Season, and Exoursion
Tickets, at reduced rates to and from all points.
Baggage checked through: 80 Pounds Brggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS. G. A. NICOLLS,

Northern Central Railway. FOUR TRAINS DAILY to and from Baltimor-

Railway will run as follows SOUTHWARD leaves Elmira Harrisburg,

arr, at Baltimore arr at Baltimore, leaves Harrisburg, arr at Baltimore, Harrisburg Accom. leaves Harrisburg, arr at Baltimore. Erie Express leaves Erie. are at Harrishney NORTHWARD Mail Train leaves Baltimero Harrisburg arr at Elmira, Elmira Express leaves Baltimore, Harrisburg arr at Elmira, arr at Harrisburg, arr at Baltimore, Eric Mail

Harrisburg arr at Eric Eric Express, leaves Harrisburg arr at Eric Harrisburg Acc, leaves York, arr at Harrisburg 8 40 a m Erle Express North and Harrisburg Accommoda-tion South run daily, except Sundays. Elmira Ex-press North daily, and South daily, except Sundays press North daily, and South daily, except Sundays.

Fast Line North and Harrisburg Accommodation
North arrive daily, except Sundays. Elmira Express North arrives and Fast Line South leaves daily
Mail North and South runs daily, except Sundays.

Eric Express South arrives daily, except Mondays.

For further information apply at the Ticket Office
in the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.

For further information apply at the Office.

I. N. Dubarry Gen. Supt.

Philadelphia & Erie Railroad. THIS great line traverses the Northern and North-west counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Eric on Lake Eric.

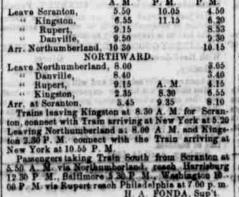
It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
Time of Passenger trains at Sunbury,
Leuve Eastward. Erie Mail Train, 11.45 p. m. 5.55 a m. 10.35 a m. Leave Westward Erie Mail Train. 4.50 a m.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change both ways between hiladelphia and Erie. New York Connection.

Leave New York at 9.00 a m, arrive at Frie 9.30 s.
m. Leave Eric at 4.45 p m., arrive at New York 4.10 p. m. ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains. For information respecting Passenger business apply at Cor. 30th and Market St., Philadelphia. And for Freight business of the Company's Agents. S. B. Kingston, Jr., Cor. 13th and Market St.,

J. W. Reynolds, Eric.
J. W. Reynolds, Eric.
William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. Houszos,
Gen'l Freight Agt. Philada.
H. W. Gwinner. Gen'l Ticket Ag't., Philada. A. L. TYLER,

Gen'l Manager, Williamsport. June 2, 1866. Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Rail ON and after Nov 27th, 1865, Passenger Trains will run as follows: SOUTHWARD.



Kingston, Nov. 25, 1865.

POETICAL

FLOWERS IN THE RAIN.

Close up, close up your downy hoods,
And veil, ye flowers, each bonny face;
The sun, your sire, is hid by clouds
That glide o'er heaven's space.
And now the rain comes down amain;
The angry lightnings glare;
The thunder, like a wild beast, growls,
And cool hecomes the air.

The wind, that seems no wind of Spring,
But one of Winter's noisy churls,
With hoarse rough voice begins to sing,
And buds about him hurls.
The birds, like you, are dripping, too,
All songless in the bowers;
I pity them, so cold and wet,
And you, ye shivering flowers.

No sun, I see, will shine to-day,
No bees from you will honey ask;
They in their murmurous homes must stay,
Nor ply their wonted task.
But in the air, ye flowers must lare,
Shrouded, and meek, and dumb,
And, rain or snow, or hall or sleet,
Take all things as they come.

Until the sun, all bright and warm,
Shall make his generous hearth again,
Ye'll bear the pelting of the storm,
Nor whimper nor complain.
The bleak rain o'er, ye'll rise once more,
Though now so lowlw bent,
And silent lessons read to us
Of patience and content.

Then, while with pearls each petal drips,
Your closed hoods ye will gaily ope,
Your lovers seek your honeyed lips,
In thankfulness and hope;
By the sun's fire the feathered choir,
With notes triumpliant sing;
And high your green flags ye will raise
In honor of the Spring

MISCELLANEOUS. THE GREAT BATTLE OF SA.

of Sadowa that has yet been published. It appears in the Times of the 10th ult. We toward Lissa, himself following in such a body of the army halted about seven. The first shot was fired about half-past 7.

The Prussian horse artillery, close down to mander seemed determined to hold his posi- the pursuit of their enemies and the cheers the river, replied to the Austrian guns, but neither side fired heavily, and for half an hour the cannonade consisted of but little slope, more than single shots. At a quarter before The 8, the King of Prussia arrived on the field, and very soon after the horse artillery were reinforced by other field batteries, and the Prussian gunners began firing their shells quickly into the Austrian position. But as soon as the Prussian fire actively commenced, Austrian guns seemed to appear as if by made in the first of the position; from the North and West Branch Susquehanna, Elmira, and all of Northern New York.

On and after MONDAY, MAY 21st, 1856, the Passenger Trains of the Northern Central of the position; from the Prussian right, to the orchard of the Benatek, on their left, and a whole battery placed at the hospitals, working diligently in their voluntary lobor, are the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. This order of Knighthood, at his side, "Her little hand lay gently, confidingly in his,"

See to ir, all ye who are mothers, that did not tell, and a whole battery placed at the hospitals, working diligently in their voluntary lobor, are the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. This order of Knighthood, at his side, "Her little hand lay gently, confidingly in his," came flashes of fire and whizzing rifle shells. at last broke down the obstacles at the en- and suffering, has sent here a large hospital But the Austrians did not confine themselves trance and then dashed in. The fighting establishment, to firing on the artillery alone, for they threw their shells up the slope opposite to them, towards Dub, and one shell came slap m. into a squadron of Uhlans, who were close beside the King; burying itself with a heavy thud in the ground, it blew up columns of 5 05 p m mud some 20 teet in fue air, and, 9 37 p m moment after, reduced the squadron by four

As soon as the cannonade in front became serious, the guns of the Seventh division be-9 15 am gan to bombard the village of Benatek, on 2 05 P m the Austrian right. The Austrians returned shot for shot, and neither side either gained or lost ground. In the centre, too, the bat 11 35 am tle was very even; the Prussians pushed 12 10 pm battery after battery into action, and kept up a tremendous fire on the Austrian guns, out these returned it, and sometimes with interest, for the Austrian artillery officers knew their ground, and every shell fell true; many officers and men fell, and many horses were killed or wounded. More Krankentragers were sent down to the batteries, and always returned carrying on stretchers men whose wounds had been hastily bound up under fire, but who seemed to be too much

stunned to suffer from such pain. Gradually the Prussian cannonade ap peared to get stronger, and the Austrian butteries between Dohalnitz and Dohalicha retired higher up the hill, but the guns at Mokrowena still stood fast, and the Prussians had not yet crossed the Bistritz : but many guns now turned on Mokrowens, and o'clock the battery there was also

obliged to retire a little.
While this cannonade had been going on, ome of the infantry had been moved down towards the river, where they took shelter from the fire under a convenient undulation of ground. The Eighth division came down on the left hand side of the causeway, and under cover of the rising in the ground, formed its columns for the attack on the village of Sadowa; while the 3d and 4th divisions, on the right hand side of the road. prepared to storm Dobelnitz and Mokrowens. But a little before their preparations were complete the village of Benatek, on the Austrians' right, caught fire, and the Seventh divison made a dash to secure it, but the Austrians were not driven out by the flames, and here for the first time in the battle was there hand-to-hand fighting. The 27th regiment led the attack, and rushed into the orchard of the village; the burning houses separated the combatants, they poured volley after volley at each other through the flames; but the Prussians found means to get round the burning houses, and taking the defenders in reverse, forced them to re-

volleys sweeping through the renks seemed to tear the soldiers down. The Prussians fired much more quickly than their opponents, but they could not see to take their

continued for nearly an hour; then the seen running across a hollow in the ground Austrian infantry, who had been there which lies between Lissa and the village of driven out by a rush of the Prussiaus, re-Streselitz, which lies about two miles further tired, but only a little way up the slope into a line with their batteries. The wood above Sadowa was strongly held, and that rapidly, which burst with terrible precision between Sadowa and Benatek, teeming with over the heads of the fugitives. The cavalry riflemen, stood to bar the way of the Seventh | fled forward in pursuit, but the Prince, after division. But General Fransky, who com-mands this division, was not to be easily

mands this division, was not to be easily stopped, and he sent his infantry at the wood, and turned his artillery on the Austrian batteries. The Seventh division began trian batteries, but found they could hand, and, by small detachments, rushed on not make any impression, for the defenders were concealed, and musketry fire was useless against them. Then Fransky let them go, and they dashed in with the bayonet. The Austrians would not retire, but waited for the attraction and in the defenders were concealed, and musketry fire was useless against them. Then Fransky let them any instances beat off the cavalry, who also suffered much from the Austrian artillery, for the shells ourst repeatedly among

The 27th Prussian regiment went in nearly 3000 strong, with ninety officers, and came out on the farther side with only two Some of the retrea officers, and between 300 and 400 men standing; all the rest being killed or wounded.

The other regiments of the division also ing; all the rest being killed or wounded.
The other regiments of the division also suffered much, but not in the same proportion; but the wood was carried. The Austion; but the wood was carried. The Austrian line was now driven in on both flanks, them, but Prince Frederick Charles took

Half a Million of Men and 1500 Guns in the Field the Bistritz, and began to fire upon the new Austrian position. At the same time the thought they were going to be massacred, The military correspondent of the London
Times, at the Prussian head-quarters, gives the fullest and clearest account of the battle

continued from tree to tree, and the Austrians made many a rush to recover the lost ing their boyish troops went down like ninepins before the strong men of the Eight di-vision; but when the defenders drew back

come stationary.

At this time the Austrian artillery were msking splendid practice, and about 1 flank, o'clock the who'e battle line of the Prussians It is could gain no more ground, and was obliged won. At one time it seemed as if it would be lost, for guns had been dismounted by the Austrian fire, and in the wooded ground the needle gun had no fair field, and

the infantry fight was very equal. Then Prince Frederick Charles sent the Fifth and Six divisions forward. They laid ber of killed, wounded or prisoners. down their helmets and knapsacks on the ground and advanced to the river. The ling was now near to Bistritz, and the troops cheered him loudly as they marched into the battle. They went over the Sadowa bridge, disappeared into the wood, and scattering death and awful gashes among

-huge, ragged splinters, that caused even more frightful wounds. would have exposed themselves to be taken case of a reverse, for at one time the firing in the Sadowa wood, and of the Prussian

wens. The columns advanced, covered by skirmishers, and reached the river bank without much loss, but from there they had to fight every inch of their way.

The Austrian infantry held the bridges and villages in force, and fired fast upon them as they approached. The Prussians could advance but slowly along the narrow ways and against the defences of the houses, and the volleys sweeping through the ranks seemed volleys sweeping through the son returned, and brought the intelligence that the Crown brought the intelligence that the Crown that the carth is larger now than it was when this coal existed in the form of wood. that the guns on the Austrian right had

they lost men at every yard of their advance, and in some places almost paved the way with wounded. Then, to help the infantry, the Prussian artillery turned its fire, regardless of the enemy's batteries, on the villages, and made tremendous havoc among the houses. Mokrowens and Dohelnitz both caught fire, and shells fell quickly and with fearful effect among the defenders of the flaming hamlets; the Austrian guns also played upon the attacking infantry, but at this time these were sheltered from their fire by the houses and trees between.

In and around the villages the fighting continued for nearly an hour; then the

leading a short way, had to superintend the for the struggle, and in the wood above
Benatek was fought out one of the fiercest
combats which the war has seen.

The 27th Prussian regiment went in nearnumerous Prussian batteries, and then the

Some of the retreating Austrians made lying on the ground shricked with fear, when DOWA.

Sut its commander formed a new line of battle a little higher up the hill, round Lissa, still holding the wood which lies above Sadowa.

The Austrians.

Sut its commander formed a new line of battle a little higher up the hill, round Lissa, still holding the wood which lies above Sadowa.

Then the Prussian artillery was sent across through a patch of standing corn where several wounded Austrsans had taken refuge.

tion, and heavy masses of infantry and cav- of their own victorious troops to look after ty of the scene, and alry could be seen on the upper part of the the hospital acommodations provided for slope.

The Prussian infantry, which had taken the village of Sadowa and Dobeinitz, was now sent against the wood, which, above the wounded. These lay in immense numbers on the field. The dead, too, laid thick, but all that they require will be done to morrow. Every cottage in the neighbor-

The battle of Sadowa has been a great victory for the Prussian army. There are position of the wood, but in this close fight- supposed to have been nearly one thousand five hundred guns in action, of which seven hundred and fifty were Prussian. The immediate cause of the victory was the Crown a little and their artillery played into the Prince's attack on the Austrian left flank, trees, the Prussians suffered fearfully, and which turned the position, but the attack in about half way up in the wood the fight be-come stationary.

front had a great effect on the issue, as un-less it had been steadily maintained, the Austrians might have repulsed the attack in

It is the opinion of the Prussian Generals that the Austrian retreat was most skilful, to fight hard to retain the position it had and that their artillery was excellently

handled. The number of troops engaged on the Prussian side was about two hundred and fifty thousand. The Austrians are supposed have had an almost equal number. No details have yet been received of the num-

A Curious Thought-Is the World Growing Larger?

From the Scientific American.] Is there not reason to think that this world is daily increasing in size? Is there soon the increased noise of musketry told not an action taking place on its surface they had begun to fight; but the Austrian analagous to that which occurs in a plastic gunners sent salvo after salvo among them, cell when placed in circumstances favorable and they did not push the battle forward for its development? To illustrate this more than a few hundred yards, for they thought: We plant a little acorn, weighfell back themselves, and they could not ing a few grains, in the ground. In the reach the enemy. Not only did the fragments of the shells fly about among them, weighing thousands of pounds, and spreadweighing thousands of pounds, and spread-ing its branches far and wide in every ditheir ranks, but the portions of the trees, rection. This oak gets its weight and bulk torn by the artillery fire, flew thickly about principally from the air we breathe, and remains upon the earth thousands of years, perhaps, and undergoes a great many changes Herwarth, too, seemed checked upon the before it is finally restored to the atmosright. The smoke of the musketry and ar- phere, even if this event ever does take tillery, which had hitherto been pushing for-ward steadily, stood still for a time. Fransky's bulk partly from the air they breathe into men, cut to pieces, could not be sent for their lungs, and partly from the vegetable ward to attack the Sadowa wood, for they productions which they devour.

When animals die, their bodies, it is true, n the rear by artillary on the right of the are partly decomposed into gas, and restored Austrian line formed in front of Lissa. All to the atmosphere, but they are principally the artillery was engaged except eight seized upon and appropriated by growing batteries, and these had to be retained in vegetables, which in their turn are devoured by other animals. It thus seems to me that the corn, through the agency of its animal artillery on the slope, seemed almost as if and vegetable productions, must be daily drawing back towards Bistritz. The first increasing at the expense of the atmosphere army was certainly checked in its advance, by which it is surrounded. In other words, if not actually being pushed back.

The Prussian commanders began to look anxiously to the left for the coming of the Crown Prince. Some Austrian guns near of them new compounds which remain upon the defenders in reverse, forced them to retire with the loss of many prisoners.

Lissa were seen to be firing toward the the earth an almost indefinite length of time time with the loss of many prisoners.

It was 10 o'clock when Prince Frederick Charles sent General Stuhnapi to order the the Second army, but at three o'clock there our coal mines. All coal was originally attack on Sadowa, Dohelnitz and Mokrowers. The columns advanced, covered by cing against Lissa. The generals became pally at the expense of the elements of the

to tear the soldiers down. The Prussians fired much more quickly than their opponents, but they could not see to take their aim; the houses, trees and smoke from the Austrian discharges shrouded the village. Sheltered by this the Austrian Jagers fired blindly where they could tell, by hearing, where the attacking columns were, and the the attacking columns were, and the shots told tremendously on the Prusians in their closs formations; but the latter improved their positions, although slowly, and by dint of sheer courage and perseverence, for when this coal existed in the form of wood

The Prussian "Needle" Gun.

As this weapon will in all probability be frequently mentioned during the course of the present European war, a few words in description of its plan and principles will not be out of place.

The cartridge used in the "Needle" gun is made of stiff card-board, the ball, powder, being contained

and explosive composition being contained in one and the same cylinder. Its great peculiarity is that the detonating powder is placed immediately in rear of the base of the ball, and between it and the powder. The advantage of this is that, when the powder is ignited, that portion next the ball, in which combustion is first perfected, exerts its full force upon the projectile, the powder in the rear also exerting its influence, as it becomes almost simultaneously ignited. Under the present system, in which that part of the powder next to the breech of the gun is first ignited, a portion of the powder is frequently expelled from the gun, with the ball in a condition of only partial combustion, the explosive force of the powder first consumed being accounted to a real the result of the powder first consumed being accounted to a real the result of the result being adequate to expel the bail and the powder in its front, before the whole charge has time to become entirely ignited. Thus in the "Needle" gun all the powder is con-sumed, and applied to the best effect, and so as to obtain its fullest force at the same instant and in the same direction.

The "Needle" gun is a breech-loader; and when the trigger is pulled, a stout "needle" or wire is thrust through the base of the cartridge, parallel with its axis, into the detonating charge by the ball, causing its explosion and the ignition of the cartridge. In accuracy the "Needle" gun cannot be surpassed, and its effective range is said to be about fifteen hundred yards. It is, how-ever, doubtful whether it will be found to bear with impunity the necessarily rough treatment of an active campaign. The Prussian Jagers, and sharp-shooters generally, are armed with this formidable weapon, and upon a skirmish line, when it can be used with care and deliberation, it must prove highly effective.

An Embarrassing Situation-A the absence of abundance Pair of Lovers in a Fix-The Dangers of Pitch.

[From the Memphis Argus, 10th.] Night before last, as the moon rose over found a brigade of Saxon troops, with some Austrian cavalry, and was driving them toward Lissa, himself following in such a direction that it appeared he would turn the Austrian left flank. But the Austrian commander seemed determined to hold his position.

To the Elbe, and it was not till nine o'clock that all the firing and ceased, but the main body of the army halted about seven.

As the Princes returned, the battalions of an Egyptian cottage, which is flat, and cheered them for their victory, but they left the pursuit of their enemies and the cheered with pure white gravel and pitch, and it was not till nine o'clock the hill and tree-tops, gliding the spires of our beautiful city with her silvery rays, there might have been seen upon the roof of an Egyptian cottage, which is flat, and cheered them for the pursuit of the roof our beautiful city with her silvery rays. a couple of lovers seated, enjoying the beau-

"Though few the hours, the happy moments few, So warm with heart, so rich with love they flew, That their warm souls forgot the will to roam. And rested there, as in a dream at home!"

The sun during the day had been very warm, and thus they met to spend the fleeting hours of twilight, enjoying the pleasant breeze that floated up from the magnolia garden beneath, and interchanging their soul-longings and warm affections. Near

and all passed quietly and lovingly until the bell tolled the midnight hour. "None but the loving and beloved Should be awake at this sweet hour."

The tolling of the bell reminded them that "Tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," was requisite for lovers as well as others. Still scated near each other, the plighted vows were again exchanged, and sealed

with kisses, like "Linken sweetness long drawn out." At length, after many vain attempts to sever these pleasant pleasures, the transpor-ted lovers found that they were bound to each other by more sticking bonds than lover's vows. The hot sun had melted the

pitch, and after sitting so long, and the night air having cooled the resinous matter, they found they were both "stuck fast," lady then attempted to get up, which she did, minus the skirt of her dress, and all her under-clothes, as far as the "tilters." In this any housekeeper. olight she attempted to relieve her disconsoate partner, but it was of no use, he couldn't come. After some parley, he came to the conclusion he could manage it by shpping out of his pants. Accordingly he asked of his companion if she could lend him a pair of pants, until he could go home. She thought her pa's would do if they were not too long. With this information he slipped off his boots, and loosening his suspenders, drew himself out of his pants as easily as possible, and the disconsolate couple took themselves down stairs in a very blushing manner, and looking very much like our first parents when they discovered that they were human. The lady procured, as quietly as possible, a pair of her father's pants, which were run into pretty quick, and the Adonois decamped with his pants rolled up about six inches. The joke was too good to be kept; by little and little it leaked out, until the truth had to come to exculpate the happy innocents.

THE LATE HOT SPELL .- The following statement from Yale College will be read with interest: "This afternoon, at 3 P. M., my thermometer, suspended in the shade upon the north side of the New Haven hotel, indicated 103‡ degrees, being the highest temperature known to have been obtained in New Haven since 1778, a period of 89 years. The highest temperature recorded before the present season was 102 degrees, viz: June 24th, 1864. Previous to this, th thermometer had been twice observed at 101 degrees, viz: in 1798, and there have been three other cases in which the thermometer has risen to 100 degrees, viz: in 1781, 1800 and 1845, making in all seven known instan-ces in which a thermometer fairly exposed in the shade, has risen to 100 degrees, and

Rarey, the great horse-tamer, has had a stroke of paralysis. A gentleman just from Hayti says that the

island at present is in a wretched condition, with business in great part at a stand still, On Saturday last the family horse of the late President Lincoln was sold at public auction in Chicago. He was bid in by the owner at \$65, \$60 being the highest sum of fered. The animal was eighteen years old.

The movement of the soldiers of Illinois to raise a fund of \$200,000 to erect a home for their disabled comrades is progressing favorably. Already \$70,000 of the amount has been subscribed, and the remainder is all directions. For grape vices, strawberries. the Legislature, in January, 1867.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The following are the rates for advertising in the Amenican. Those having advertising to do will find it convenient for reference:

Ten lines of this sized type (minion) make one

square.
Auditors', Administrators' and Exceptors' Notices, \$3,00. Obituaries (except the usual announcement, which is free,) to be paid for at advertising rates Local Notices, Society Resolutions, &c., 10 cents

OLD SERIES, VOL. 26, NO. 43.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN THE SOUTH.—A sloop was overhauled in Mobile Lower Bay early on Tuesday morning, July 17, by a United States cutter, having on board 150 negroes, whom the parties were about to carry to Cuba and sell into slavery. These negroes had been collected at different employment offices in Louisville, Nashville and Memphis, under a promise of \$30 per month to work on a plantation. The captain and crew of the sloop were ironed and placed on board the sloop of war Augustine for safe keeping, and will be forwarded to Washing-

In the Admission of Tennessee, Congress has given a proof of its sincere desire to re-store their forfeited privileges to the rebel States, the moment it is convinced of their loyalty. This fact silences countless slanders. erate conditions imposed by the loyal people, Congress has been persistently accused of a desire to prevent the restoration of the Union. Those who have affirmed the falsehood, who have declared that the rebel States, by the mere act of laying down their arms, resumed all the legal rights they repudiated when they rebelled, are responsible for all our present troubles.

RECIPES, GARDENING, &C.

From the Germantown Telegraph 1 Hints About Housekeeping.

We will give to intellect, to religion and to all virtues, the honor that belongs to them. And still it may be boldly affirmed that economy, taste, skill and neatness in the kitchen have a great deal to do in mak-

ing life happy and prosperous.

Nor is it indispensably necessary that a
house should be filled with luxuries. The qualifications for all good housekeeping can be displayed as well on a small scale as on a large one.

A small house can be more easily kept than a palace. Economy is most needed in

Taste is as well displayed in placing the dishes on a pine table, as well as in arranging the folds of a damask curtain. Skilful cooking is as readily discovered in a nicely baked potato, or a respectable johnny cake, as in a nut brown sirloin or a

brace of canvass-backs. The charm of good housekeeping, is in the order of economy and taste displayed in at-tention to little thing, and these little things have a wonderful influence. A dirty kitchen and bad cooking have

driven many a one from home to seek for comfort and happiness somewhere else. Domestic economy is a science—a theory of life which all sensible women ought to

To PRESERVE HERBS .- All kinds of herbs should be gathered on a dry day, just before or while in blossom. Tie them in bundles, and suspend them in a dry, airy place, with the blossoms downward. When perfectly dry, wrap the medicinal ones in paper and keep them from the air. Pick off the leaves of those which are to be used in cooking, pound and sift them fine, and keep the powder in bottles, corked up tight. Dr. Page, of Washington, D. C., says that herbs should be bruised or crushed while in the green state, and then dried. When so treated, they retain their color and odor for a great

ength of time. CEMENT FOR BROKEN CROCKERY .- Crock ery ware will get broken by accident or careless handling, and often in such a way that it may be mended to be nearly as good young gentleman first attempted to disen-gage himself, but found, like aunt Jemima's with a little drying varnish or laquer, makes plaster, "the more you try to pull it off, the a good cement for broken crockery ware tighter it sticks the faster." The young The white of egg mixed with fine flour of fresh air slaked lime makes a first-rate cement and one that can readily be had by

CURE FOR SPAVIN .-- E. J. Bantz writes to the Prairie Farmer that to cure a bone spavin the leg should be washed clean with soap and warm water, then clip off the hair and apply one ounce pulverized sal-ammoni ac, half ounce gum camphor, one ounce Venice turpentine, one ounce tincture of cantharides, one ounce spirits ammonia, two ounces olive oil, twice per day and rub in thoroughly. Wash clean every fourth day

Beans .- Six weeks beans for late use may still be planted in quick, rich soil, well and deeply plowed. Their quality will depend

very much on these circumstances. Celery .- Earth up the early planted about every ten days, and be careful not to cover up the buds. The late planted should be kept shaded till well rooted. It may still be planted if plants are well grown.

Cucumbers and Melons .- If the weather be dry, some litter or fine manure thrown about these will prolong their bearing.

Lettuce.-Sow for a fall crop about the middle of the month, in a rich bed. Spinach .- Sow spinach in drills two feet apart, to come into use before winter, from the middle to the end of the month. General Cultivation .- Keep the garden quite clean of weeds, that none be allowed

go to seed. Let all vacant ground be filled with cabbage, turnips, spinach, or such crops as may

make it useful. Keep all crops of carrots, onions, parsuips, late beets, &c., well worked between rows. PRUIT GARDEN.

Strawberries. This and next month are the best time of the year for making new plantations of strawberries. Plant none but varieties of established reputation in your neighborhood, except for the purpose

Where fine, strong plants are to be had, if taken up very carefully with earth attached, and well planted and cared for, a good crop may be expected from them next spring full crop however, not till the following year. On Saturday last the family horse of the Of course such care can be taken only with

expected to be raised before the meeting of &c., an occasional watering of soap-sunds the Legislature, in January, 1867. will prove beneficial.